

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. HERGEN, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1862

## "Alas! at Shiloh."

A man who is making a studied effort to deceive, by making false statements, not unfrequently lets the truth transpire by mere accident; and thus exposes his falsehoods. Truth, like murder, will out. Facts cannot always be concealed. The three words, at the head of this paragraph, inadvertently written in a long article, which we copied yesterday, from the Richmond Examiner, lets out the real belief of the rebel government at Richmond, as to the fortunes of the great battle of Shiloh, which they have ostensibly claimed hitherto as a splendid victory. In speaking of the first reports which had reached Richmond from Perryville, which were favorable to the rebels, the Examiner exclaims: "So it was alas! at Shiloh, and so, too, at Corinth. Let us trust that Perryville will not be a repetition of those delusive victories." The cat is fairly out of the bag, and this rebel organ published at the rebel seat of government, confesses that what they have hitherto claimed as one of their grandest victories, was in truth a disastrous defeat. We hope that we shall hear a little less croaking than we have heard heretofore, from those Union men, who shake their heads incredulously at all favorable news, and are ready to believe every extravagant tale which rebel imaginations may bring forth.

## A Little More Grape.

The grape-vine at Murfreesboro' reports that Bragg has been succeeded by the rebel dynasty, in consequence of the glorious collapse of his grand campaign for the conquest of Kentucky, and especially of Louisville, and that his successor is General JOSEPH E. JOHNSON. The story is not improbable, for Bragg is receiving a storm of the fiercest censure, as our readers have already seen by our copious extracts from leading rebel newspapers, and captured private correspondence. We are told that officers of the rebel army, who were at the battle of Chaplin Hill, and are now in the vicinity of this city, state that it was the promise of Bragg and all his Generals, and the universal belief of his army, that they would certainly conquer and hold Kentucky permanently. Their failure to do so, has excited intense indignation against Bragg, and disgust with the service. The army found to its sorrow, that instead of a general welcome from the Kentucky people, only a few worthless yagabonds, who always had been rebels, joined them, and that instead of conquering Kentucky, nothing but a most inglorious retreat saved them from total destruction.

We have conversed with a gentleman who was in Morgan's camp on last Wednesday, some two miles from Hopkinsville, Ky. Morgan has united with his own command the forces of Woodward and Dyer, making in all about three thousand men. They have three small cannons. Woodward's men, over one thousand, are poorly armed and undisciplined. They have run in every action hitherto, without firing a gun, and will be a drawback rather than a help to Morgan. There is a force very anxious to make Morgan's acquaintance, and we may expect to hear of a fight at any moment, which will be sure to result in Morgan's defeat or precipitate flight.

There is one plain, glaring fact, which should convince every man of sense that every rebel who accuses the free States of desiring to establish negro equality, tells a foolish and willful falsehood. It is this. White laborers are a necessity in the free States, and a desirable class of citizens. White laborers in the cotton States are not considered a desirable class of citizens by the large slaveholders, who always look on them with jealousy and contempt. The social and political rank of the white laborer in the free States is undoubtedly higher than it is in the rebel States.

Soldiers! your officers may plan and command, but it is yours to execute; by your toil, your valor, your daring, and your devoted patriotism, the nation and all its liberties must be defended. You are the winners of victory. Oh, see that you do your duty, nobly!

## Articles of War.

We publish this morning several Articles of War taken from the latest Revised Regulations for the Army, in hopes that the positive injunctions which they prescribe may be read with profit by certain parties, both loyal and disloyal.

General BUTLER has the reputation at New Orleans of being exceedingly rigid and prompt in punishing disloyalty in every shape in which it manifested itself; but notwithstanding his severity, he manifested great solicitude in providing for the welfare and convenience of the citizens. When he found that supplies of provisions were not brought in, he established a free market for the poor, and published an order inviting the people to resume their trade. And who will dare say that General BUTLER encouraged traitors?

## The Battle in Kentucky.

From the remarkable consistency of the three reports published by us yesterday, it seems that our forces under General Bragg have gained a great victory over Gen. Buell. Our loss was five thousand. The present position of our army is not known, but doubtless they are in pursuit of the enemy.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

If the rebel loss was five thousand men, it was double that of the Union army; and we all know the rebels, instead of pursuing the Union forces after the fight, retreated with great precipitation.

Soldiers, glance your eyes at the brilliant forest of flags which float above your camps, your fortifications, and the Capitol, hovering like the imperial bird of Jupiter in mid-heaven, and tell us whether that banner shall ever be struck before the black flag of treason.

The rebel who is continually charging the Federal Government with trying to make negroes the equals of white men, is really enraged at it, because it is endeavoring to elevate poor white men to an equality with slaveholders. That is the real secret of rebel hostility to the Union.

Isn't it impudence intensified for a rebel, who upholds a law which makes the owner of twenty niggers the possessor of privileges and exemptions which a poor white man cannot enjoy, to charge that the Federal Government is trying to establish negro equality?

Reader, which States are the most happy and prosperous, the loyal or the disloyal ones? Is not the misery and wretchedness of every State just in proportion to its disloyalty?

It is an evidence of great weakness for any man to allege the wrong acts of persons in the Federal army as a reason for opposing the Union cause. If such a one will use his eyes, he will find numberless more and greater misdeeds in the rebel army.

The Union men are for a government of white men, and the rebels are for a government of negroes. White citizens, with whom should you identify yourselves?

Let every soldier set before himself the example of WASHINGTON; and resolve to emulate his heroic virtues.

We are again without late newspapers and our columns are not so interesting to the public as we could wish. But the generous public will remember the military necessity which oppresses us.

## An Eighty-Dollar Breakfast.

At Tiffin, on the 15th inst., that eccentric and extraordinary animal the elephant Hannibal, belonging to Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie, treated himself to a repast which cost somebody a trifle over eighty dollars. An unfortunate candy peddler, who follows the show, had stocked his wagon with a supply of delicacies wherewith he intended to coax an unlimited amount of postage stamps from the pockets of rural young gentlemen, and had gone to the hotel stable for his "noble steed," when Mr. Hannibal attracted, probably, by the odor of the warm gingerbread, broke loose from his fastenings, smashed the wagon to splinters, and gobbled down in less time than it takes to read this paragraph, six boxes and gingerbread cakes, seventy pounds of assorted candy, and forty pounds of "French kisses." It is a question among eye witnesses which was the most sublime spectacle—the complacency of Hannibal after going through the establishment, or the frantic despair of the candy peddler upon discovering the extent of his loss.—*Cleveland Herald.*

## Diary of a Federal Prisoner in Secessiondom.

We take from the Chicago Times the following extracts from the diary of Captain HAZARD, who was captured at Shiloh with Gen. PRENTISS:

### THEIR TREATMENT.

Immediately after their capture at Shiloh, the rebels commenced robbing the Federal officers of their swords, and did not suspend their efforts until they had gotten possession of all that had not been broken. The Federal officers protested against this as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, but without avail. An officer of the Twelfth Iowa was informed by a rebel Colonel that he might keep his sword. Soon after another rebel officer came along and demanded it, and upon it being refused, he seized a musket, and with the butt knocked the Federal officer down, and then took his sword. The officer soon after recovered his senses, from which he did not recover in three months.

All the Federal side arms were given up with the express promise, on the part of the rebel officers, that they should be returned, which of course never happened. Watches, knives, rings, everything followed their side arms; protest or resistance was useless. A demand for anything not instantly complied with, would be enforced by a blow from the butt of a pistol.

From first to last, the rations of the national prisoners were meagre in quantity and miserable in quality,—many times even less than those of the rebels. When complaints were made against such treatment, the invariable reply was that it was the best they could do; their own soldiers had no better; it was all owing to our blockade, &c. In the same breath, however, they would declare that their armies were well fed, and their resources for carrying on the war abundant. While at Montgomery the prisoners would have suffered from starvation had they not made clay pipes, bone rings, and other trifles, which they exchanged for food. In eating they were fed on wooden plates, with wooden forks and spoons, in cases where prisoners did not have money to purchase better articles.

While at Montgomery our men were housed in open cotton sheds, with no floor to lie on, and without blankets. Many of the deaths may be directly traced to this exposure in vermin-haunted sheds. Of the Shiloh prisoners over 100 privates and 15 commissioned officers died during their confinement, and as the southern press refused to publish the names of those who died, the fate of many will never be known by their friends in the North.

At Tuscaloosa our prisoners were subjected to the most brutal treatment imaginable. The first day of their arrival there one of our men, while sitting in a window, was shot through the head by the guard, and fell into the street a corpse. Capt. Lawler, of the Eighteenth Illinois, was placed in close confinement, heavily ironed, for two weeks, upon bread and water, for simply answering a question addressed to him by one of his own men. The guards were then ordered to shoot down without warning any officer who might be seen taking to the federal private, and the sentinels actually went about with their guns cocked, ready to shoot any "Yankee" whose head might be seen at a window. The prisoners at this place were under charge of a bloody-thirsty scoundrel named Henry Wirtz, a German, who seemed to take especial delight in acts of brutality. When the Tuscaloosa men were removed from his charge to Montgomery, some were so nearly starved that, on the boat, they fought and scrambled to get possession of the dirty remnants from the cabin-table as they were thrown upon the deck below. On the passage one poor wretch, who was too weak to clutch his share, absolutely died from starvation. Two other poor devils, who were crawling along on all fours to get their share, being too weak to stand, were bayoneted off the boat. Another in the same condition was bayoneted in the head, then knocked into the hold, and lay at the point of death for three months from his wounds.

Those whose constitutions were unequal to the task fell sick, and generally died from sheer neglect. Murder was a case of frequent occurrence. While at Montgomery the prisoners were permitted to get milk of a woman who lived in a house about thirty feet apart from the prison. The prisoners would take their canteens, pass in single file to the window of the house, leave them, and the next morning, in the same order, proceed to the window and receive the canteens filled with milk.

One day Lieutenant Bliss, of the Second Missouri Battery, was a little late to join the procession, but a short time after he went to the window and asked the woman for the milk.

"Come away from there, you Yankee scoundrel!" said the sentinel, bringing his gun to his shoulder.

"In one moment," replied the Lieutenant, as he reached in, took his canteen, and turned towards the prison. Something in the sentry's eye caught his attention.

"My God! you don't mean to murder me!" said he, but he had scarcely uttered the words when he fell to the earth, shot through the heart.

Another murder in Macon took place on the 24 of July. A prisoner stood leaning against a tree a short distance from the sentry line. He was, without a word of warning, shot down by the sentinel and died the next day. At this place the guards were ordered by Major Ryland to shoot down, without even halting them, any prisoners who might approach within ten feet of the guard line.

When this same officer, who was once a Methodist parson, was appealed to, on the ground of Christianity, to supply some additional comforts for those who were dying in the hospitals, he replied that he had put off the robes of righteousness and put on those of death. He said that he thought that neglecting the sick Yankees was the best way to get rid of them.

When Lieut. Jackson, of the Twelfth Iowa, died, his friends desired that a Tennessee clergyman—a prisoner—might be allowed to officiate at his funeral, but Ryland refused, unless a rebel preacher was allowed to be present and take part in the ceremonies. In one case a rebel had a razor-strop which he claimed was covered with a piece of Yankee skin. Another had a purse made from the same material. A third wore ostentatiously upon his heel a spur which he asserted was made from the jawbone of a Yankee invader.

### FOURTH OF JULY IN REBEL PRISONS.

Most of the captured Shiloh officers had hoped to be able to spend the Fourth within our own lines and beneath the stars and stripes. The sun that glorious morning shone upon them in a rebel prison. But, wherever loyal American hearts are that day assembled, whether in foreign lands or traitor prisons, they desire to commemorate the birth of freedom for the West, and renew their devotion to the shrine of liberty. With this spirit, the Madison prisoners were not willing to allow the day to pass unobserved, and accordingly a committee of arrangements, consisting of Captain Ross, Second Michigan Battery, and Captains Bell and Kelly, of the Iowa Eighth, was appointed on the 3d of July. The committee soon drew up a plan. Gen. Prentiss was chosen President of the day; Captain Haddock, of the Iowa Twelfth, Orator; and Captain Shannon, of the Iowa Fourteenth, Marshal.

At about 11 A. M. the next day, the officers were called to order by General Prentiss, and there, in a southern prison, surrounded by traitorous guards, without booming cannon, waving flags, or even a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the celebration of the glorious old American institution was commenced. The services were opened by the singing of a national air, by Captains Stipp and Anderson, of the Iowa Eighth, and Captain Stubb, of the Iowa Eighth, and Captain Ross, of the Second Michigan Battery, assisted by a large number of others in the chorus. Next followed an oration by Capt. Haddock.

At the close of the oration Lieut. Col. Pratt replied to the toast "Our Country," in a manner so disagreeable to the rebel commandant, who was present, that he ordered the proceedings to be stopped as being an insult to his government. But it is hard to stop large bodies when once in motion, and, as the nationals were not able to come to a full stop at once, they gave the "Red, White and Blue," with a *win*, and then gave three rousing cheers for the "Union," led off by Gen. Prentiss. This so exasperated the rebel officer that he ordered his guard to fall in, and in case there was any more noise to fire upon the prisoners through the windows, to which Gen. Prentiss replied, "Fire and be damned!" as the rebel commander disappeared down stairs.

### HOW THEY AMUSED THEMSELVES.

During their long captivity there was much time to be killed, and various were the expedients resorted to to effect this result. Books and papers were devoured, although the latter were contrabanded. Still, in spite of all this, they managed to get hold of sufficient to keep themselves tolerably well posted. Chess, cards, draughts, and dominoes were resorted to to aid in whiling away the long hours. Many who never before knew anything of these games, from continued practice, became experts before their exchange.

### THE NEWSPAPERS, AND HOW THEY GOT THEM.

No persecution can be greater to a Northern man or soldier than that which takes away his daily pabulum—the newspaper. The habit of knowing what is transpiring all over the world has become fixed, and its gratification essential to their comfort and happiness. It was a part of the rebel policy to keep their prisoners entirely in the dark as to what transpired in the South. Hence, the prisoners were carefully denied the sight of all newspapers; but still they managed to secure sufficient to enable them to determine somewhat as to the state of affairs in the South.

The plan for getting them varied. Sometimes they were brought in slyly by sympathizing citizens; sometimes the rebel guards, among whom there were always more or less Union men to be found, would contrive to give them a copy of some paper; sometimes the negroes brought them, or they came wrapped around articles of merchandise, or were purloined from the pockets or rooms of the rebel officers when an opportunity presented. The rebel officers knew that they received the papers from their familiarly with events, and they were greatly annoyed at their being unable to discover how the Yankees evaded their precautions. At one time they offered one hundred dollars to any one who would discover the plans by which they succeeded in getting newspapers.

Lieutenants and privates employed much of their time in manufacturing clay pipes, bone rings, breastpins, and other little things which were readily disposed of to rebel visitors. This served the double purpose of passing away time and replenishing their scanty exchequers.

Jokes, "sells," "drives" of all kinds, were infinite in quantity, and were to him who took offence, for thereafter he was shown no mercy.

At night, when the lights were out, some wakeful individual would startle the silence with a vociferous crow; another would follow with imitations of a lot of young puppies; a third would bark a fourth bleat, a fifth *meow*, and so on till the night became hideous with its babel of discordant sounds. Now a command would be given, "Sleep in nine times—sleep!" whereupon all would fall to snoring with a vigor that would fairly lift the roof, until the command to "Halt!" came, when snoring ceased, and something else would be inaugurated. Thus a general "row" would be kept up till one after another fell asleep.

—And a singer,  
Like a gentle pouter came  
To heal the blows of snarl.

### HOW THE REBELS KEEP UP THEIR SPIRITS.

The mass of the people in the South have no abiding faith in the ultimate success of their cause, however strong may be the profession of their leaders to the contrary. This is shown in their admissions that the North has the power to overcome them, and, furthermore, in their want of confidence in their currency, two dollars of which they will give for one of gold. The consequence of this distrust in themselves is, that every reverse met by them has the effect to dispirit them. This the leaders understand, and they have reduced to perfect science the means of keeping up the spirits of their followers, and of which lying is, of course, the main element. During the first weeks of their imprisonment the prisoners, new to the South and its customs, were considerably dispirited by the current rumors relative to the doings and prospects of the Federal forces; but ere long they learned the reliance that it was proper to place upon all such statements.

Their falsehoods would vary according to circumstances, most commonly being exaggerated by something that had actually occurred. At one time France and England were about to interfere, and had already notified the government of their intentions; at another time the Federal Congress had had a flare up, and a majority of the members were about to withdraw; again, the rebels had gained a great victory, resulting in the capture of a Federal army and a half a dozen Federal Generals. On another occasion, McClellan was captured, and his whole army killed, routed or captured, and so were the rebels of Atlanta of this glorious result that they illuminated the town and had a general jubilee over the result. And so the thing would go from falsehood to falsehood, from day to day, and from week to week, believed by the ignorant masses and of course assisting to "keep up their spirits." And to swell the ranks of the rebel armies. But the thing has begun to react, for now the people begin to find that what they accepted as truth is simply falsehood, and they receive the intelligence now with daily increasing distrust.

GARIBOLDI CANNOT COME.—It appears from a letter written by Mr. P. A. Taylor, an English Parliamentarian, who went to Spezzia to see Garibaldi, that, from the severity of the gallant leader's wounds, it is not likely he can even be moved out of his bed for a long time. The most serious injury is in his ankle, and it is feared that it must terminate in permanent lameness. Mr. Taylor is the gentleman who, in the House of Commons debate on American affairs on the 6th of August, made an eloquent speech in reply to Mr. Lindsay's diatribes against the Union, and effectually silenced that notorious sympathizer with "the so-called Southern Confederacy." He is the friend of good government and freedom all over the world.

Surgeon T. R. W. Jeffry, of the Ninth Kentucky regiment, left Nashville on the 13th and arrived here on Sunday night with two hundred discharged loyal soldiers. He reports that the health of the whole of our troops at Nashville is rapidly improving, and that Gen. Negley is in the best of spirits in regard to matters generally, feeling entirely confident of his ability to defend the city against any attack. The rebels were said to have about two thousand infantry, four thousand cavalry, and two batteries at Murfreesboro.

Surgeon Jeffry came under a flag of truce, and met between Nashville and Bowling Green three bands of guerrillas, numbering in all between two and three hundred, but no molestation was offered.

### Emigration to America.

A circular has been addressed by the Government at Washington to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries. "At no former period of our history," says this document, "have our agricultural, manufacturing, or mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price of labor occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may therefore be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorized and directed to make those truths known in any quarter, and in any way which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon. The Government has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary inducement to the advent of industrious foreigners.

Queen.—Singular things occur in w times. The following is queer enough recorded. When Harper's Ferry was surrendered the rebels, of course, to possession of all the movable property there, except the clothing of the paroled prisoners. The paroled officers and men being destitute of transportation money, of Stonewall Jackson twenty-one wags and teams, only a few hours previous the property of Uncle Sam. The wag was accompanied with the stipulation that the wagons and teams should be returned. They will have to-day 5 Gen. McClellan's headquarters, when they will be sent under a flag of truce the rebel lines. On the whole, though, course according to rules, this strikes as being a very noteworthy proceeding. *Annapolis (Md.) Gazette.*

Small pox has been committing great ravages among sheep in England, and the utility of inoculating them is advocated. In Mr. Harding's flock of four hundred and forty-six inoculated, four hundred lived, and out of five hundred lambs, only two died. A neighboring flockmaster has been equally successful; while where the disease was taken naturally, sixty eight per cent were lost.

## New Advertisements

### THEATRE.

DAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

BENEFIT OF S. B. DUFFIELD.

### TAMING A TIGER!

VIOLIN SOLO. — MRS. CAMILLE WARD.  
SONG — "The Old Maid." — ARDENT BOYNTON.  
SONG — "S. B. DUFFIELD."  
JERRY WORMAN and MASTER HARRY — No turning and Feats of Strength!  
SONG — (with recitation.) — ARDENT BOYNTON.

### BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 3 o'clock.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE

THE REGULAR SESSION WILL OPEN A week on the 1st Monday in November and continue until the 1st of March 1863.  
W. K. HOWLING,  
Nov. 1—28.  
Dean of the Faculty.

### CARRIAGES

AND

SPRING WAGONS.

FOR SALE AT

MYERS HUNT & Co's

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSES.

North Market Street.

NEAR THE SQUARE.

Nov. 1—28.

### DRUGS!

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS BOUGHT AT

No. 59 Cherry Street, near Dealers' Block.

Oct. 1—28.

### DANCING.

MR. GOODWIN AND DAUGHTER

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM THE

young ladies and gentlemen of Nashville, that they will give a ball on the 1st of November, Saturday, November 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Kirkman's Hall, on Fannin street. They will open classes for gentlemen, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, P. M. All fashionable quadrilles, Polka, Schottische, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Valseviettes, Redowa, etc., will be taught. Gentlemen wishing to take lessons will please make early application.  
Oct. 30—Nov.

### WANTED,

One Hundred Wood-Choppers

THE UNDERSIGNED IS IN WANT OF ONE hundred wood-choppers, to which will be paid one dollar per cord for cutting wood. Qualify at the Government wood-yard, near the Louisville Depot. Oct. 28—1862.  
L. WITKOWSKI.

### STOLEN.

A NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, executed by James H. Wilson to Benjamin H. Waters, payable in full, dated sometime in June 1861, and due about the first of January, 1862. All persons are hereby warned not to buy or use the same, as it has been assigned or transferred to me by me.  
Oct. 28—1862.  
BENJAMIN H. WATERS.

### Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, is the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has given his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, better himself, having attended to a practice for 30 years, and cured a mass of diseases. He is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, all matter for which they may be from indisposition, indolence, or from neglect of the cure. Dr. King's Dispensary is located in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on the corner of Second and Cherry streets, and is open to all who desire to consult with him. He cures all diseases of a private nature, all matter for which they may be from indisposition, indolence, or from neglect of the cure. Dr. King's Dispensary is located in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on the corner of Second and Cherry streets, and is open to all who desire to consult with him. He cures all diseases of a private nature, all matter for which they may be from indisposition, indolence, or from neglect of the cure. 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